are probably true' In the foregoing passage the word ' indivisible ' must not be taken literally; for the division of each unit is repeated at each cell division, as Wilson has described in the preceding passage cited.

On organization he has the following wise words : * We are forever conjuring with the word " organization " as a name for that which constitutes the integrating and unifying principle in vital processes; but whigh one of us is able to translate this into intelligible language ? We say pedantically—and no doubt correctly—that the orderly operation of the cell results from a dynamic equilibrium in a polyphasic colloidal system. In our mechanistic treatment of the problem we commonly assume this equilibrium to be somehow traceable to an original pattern or configuration of material particles in the system, as is the case with a machine; but the plain fact remains . . . that the phenomena of development, more than any others, bring home to us the nebulous state in which the whole concept of organization still remains.[5]

Wilson goes on to illustrate the process of growth of visible organization. * The cell is a colloidal system, and what we call life is a complex of innumerable chemical reactions in the substances of this system.' He dwells on the variety of formed bodies visible in the cytoplasm of the cell over and above the chromosomes of the nucleus, and says that there is much evidence that these also (the plastids, the chondrosomes, the Golgi bodies, &c.) undergo exact division and equal

distribution between the two daughter cells formed at each cell-division.

la some cases they become definitely grouped in specific patterns during mitosis. He holds that they are of many sizes, ranging down from the large visible bodies to